

\$2,000,000 IN JEWELS
Worn by a Woman who is coming to New York.
AT LAST—THE SECRET OF LIFE.
You may live to be too if you emulate the routine of a wonderful man—
In Sunday's Journal.

NEW YORK JOURNAL

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THE FATE OF CUBA.
Instruments that will decide it and thrash Weyler from the field.
ANGEL DENNETT'S FATE.
Astounding facts in his case that explain his aberrations—
In Sunday's Journal.

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WEYLER A THIEF. ARMS FOR CUBANS.

General Denounced by the Twenty Tons of Ammunition and Guns Safely Landed.
Editor of the Madrid Imparcial.

The Spanish Chiefs Openly Accused Large Quantity of Dynamite and a Field Piece from the Dauntless.
of Robbing the Troops in Cuba.

Sick and Starving Soldiers Deprived of Two of the Expedition on No Name Key Food and Medicine by Traitors Eaten by Snakes and Another by an Alligator.
in Command.

By James Creelman.

By Thomas R. Dawley, Jr.

Madrid, Jan. 5.—I telegraph in full for the contemplation of American people a leading article in the Imparcial, written by Rafael Gasset, a member



Drawn from a sketch by Thomas R. Dawley, the Journal's Special artist, on the Dauntless.

FILBUSTERING STEAMER DAUNTLESS AS THE VAMOOSE CAME UPON HER AT NO NAME KEY.

Consternation was created on the steamer as she was taking on the arms and ammunition left by the Three Friends on the little Florida Key when the lookout announced a vessel in the distance. Her smoke filled the men with alarm, for they feared that an American or a Spanish man-of-war had surprised them. It was only the Journal's Cuban dispatch boat Vamoose, however, and a cheer went up when her true character was fully learned at length.

of the Spanish Cortes and one of the most honored journalists in the country. The Government has suppressed the whole edition of the paper and has prosecuted the proprietors, although the author of the article, being a deputy, cannot be arrested without the consent of the Cortes.

The editor of the Heraldo, who commenced revelations, has been arrested by extraordinary military process, and is now in solitary confinement. He also is a distinguished Spaniard and a man of national reputation. Both editors signed their articles.

Here is Senor Gasset's article: "Unfortunately for our country and our journalistic duty, distressing subjects seem to be always in the majority, but we declare that we have never taken up our pen with such a profound and sincere grief as we feel to-day. It is painful; it is sad that events should compel a journalist who loves his country to say that among the generals and chiefs of the Spanish army there are some who do not deserve to be generals or Spaniards.

"In the beautiful island of Cuba, where a most glorious past is being defended and where the future of Spain is being decided, there are those who are achieving vast and scandalous fortunes out of the savings of the nation, and even out of the death of our soldiers.

Letters Prove the Statements.

"This unfortunate truth is revealed by letters of our colleague, Domingo Blanco, by several Havana newspapers, such as El Ejercito and Diario de La Marina, and also by private letters received by Antillan Deputies of the Cortes from persons in the Peninsula, to whom they were addressed by soldiers in Cuba.

"It is proved beyond doubt by the miserable soldiers who have managed to come out of the bush where sickness begins and out of the hospital where death comes. Why is it that until a few months ago correspondence from the island did not come dripping with blood? Only a few days ago, at the request of worthy Cuban representatives, we thought of beginning such a vehement campaign as should be necessary for the remedy of such evils, but were restrained by the idea that, as the revolutionists base their war upon Spanish administrative immorality, our utterances would be seized by Yankee and filibustering journals, and would soon be used at the Capitol in Washington to show that plundering and malfeasance accompany our officials and mix with our armies.

"In the face of a situation so grave and difficult, we decided to privately approach the Government and to offer advice in an article suggesting that there were deficiencies in the commissariat in the army of operations, which produce mortal anaemia among the soldiers. These steps having been taken and our article, 'Questions to the People,' having been published, we found in the Heraldo of last night an article by Senor Reparez in which the veil is completely drawn aside, and the irritating, wicked and shameful acts of

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so neatly slid out of Jacksonville a week ago, while she was lying near No Name Key.

The Cubans will never use that key again as a place of rendezvous. They lost three men there, two eaten up by snakes and one swallowed by an alligator while watching for the Dauntless to pick them up.

They were landed on the half-submerged island by the Three Friends, after failing to take them and their cargo to Cuba. For nearly a week they fought the mosquitoes, sand flies and scorpions, and then moved to another island; consequently, when the filibuster came to an anchor off No Name Key Thursday afternoon there were no Cubans to be found. It took the Cuban officers, who had come from Jacksonville, nearly all night to find the patriots; then it was a case of getting them back to where they came from and loading their thirty tons of arms and ammunition on the filibuster.

The steam launch Arab, which I had chartered in Key West, was pressed into the filibuster Dauntless's service, with Captain Horr, an army veteran, as sailing master. By daylight we had rounded up six sponge boats, varying from a good-sized catboat to a two-masted schooner. We got their captains before our Cuban general, and, with the assistance of Captain O'Brien, famous as "Dynamite Johnny," they were convinced that it was a wreck we wanted them to go after. A bargain was made, and soon their white sails spread before the wind and their keels were down across the water.

Everything was progressing nicely when my attention was called to a strange vessel approaching. "What is that?" queried the Cuban general.

The captain was on the hurricane deck peering through his spyglass. Presently came the response: "It is the Vamoose."

Sure enough it was the Journal's dispatch boat bringing its correspondent. As the Vamoose quickly rounded to and came to anchor a boat was lowered into the water. The Journal correspondent was rowed quickly toward us. Then it was discovered that there was something the matter with our fleet. Evidently there was a panic. The spongers, fearing they were engaged in some unlawful occupation and seeing the Vamoose, had taken her for a revenue cutter on the lookout for filibusters. Some of the boats were already on the return from the key loaded with arms and ammunition. When Captain "Dynamite Johnny" O'Brien discovered the consternation of our fleet, which was rapidly scattering in every direction, he swung his spyglass and his fist at the Vamoose.

The Cuban General wrung his hands and stamped on the deck. By this time the Journal man had reached the side of the filibuster. The Cuban General could only point in despair to his scattered fleet of transports, while Captain O'Brien demanded to know of the Journal man why he had come.

Pursuing the Transports.

The Vamoose offered to remedy matters by pulling off after our transports to assure them that there was nothing to fear. With a sturdy oarsman the little rowboat darted for one of the spongers hovering in the distance. Immediately that sponger let go and away, as though a veritable fish man-of-war was at her heels. Then Captain O'Brien shouted with a voice like

Vamoose to head off the sponger and let it be known there was nothing to fear. The Vamoose's captain responded by going in pursuit. Greater consternation prevailed among our fleet than ever. One boat even got all her cargo on deck ready to throw overboard.

To see the Vamoose and the rowboat first chasing one schooner then another made even the Cuban General laugh, and it was not until my launch Arab joined in the chase that we were able to get our fleet together again, assuring that there was no Government boat about. Fully two hours were then lost by the appearance of the Journal's dispatch boat.

About noon the Vamoose left for Key West, closely followed by the chartered launch Arab, bearing our last dispatch.

All day long our captain scanned the

Continued on Second Page.

SENATORS WANT "LOOT" IN CHINA.

Calvin Brice Syndicate After Big Concessions.

Ex-Senator Washburn, Now in Shanghai, Carrying on the Negotiations.

Working to Secure a Monopoly of Railroads, Telegraphs and Telephones.

Said to Have Li Hung Chang on Their Side with Russia Against Them.

WOULD ALSO LIKE THE BANKS.

Scheme Has Been on Foot for Months and the Backers Believe They Are Sure to Receive All They Ask.

Senator Calvin S. Brice, at the head of a close syndicate of United States officeholders and capitalists, has nearly concluded arrangements for the establishment of a monopoly of the railroad, telephone and telegraph systems of China. Ex-United States Senator William D. Washburn, of Minnesota, and Clarence Cary, an attorney of No. 69 Wall street, this city, are now in China as representatives of the syndicate. With them is Mr. Bach, a promoter, formerly living in Washington, but who for some years has been in China where he has great influence with the officials of the Government.

The preliminary arrangements have been made with the utmost secrecy, and only the most intimate friends of Mr. Cary and ex-Senator Washburn were told of their destination when the two men left this city just before Thanksgiving Day. Even up to yesterday the secret was jealously guarded, and at Mr. Cary's office the clerks said, while they knew that their employer would not be in the city for months they could not tell his address, and that all letters or telegrams must be sent to the office to be forwarded.

The first negotiations for this huge monopoly were made when Li Hung Chang was in this country last Summer. By their official connection with the Government some of the members of the syndicate were able to get much closer to him in a business way than was possible to the ordinary citizen.

Russia Is, of Course, Opposed.

Only one serious obstacle stands in the way of the success of the work. This obstacle is the opposition of the Russian Government, which has instructed its representative at Peking to do his utmost to force the Chinese Government to defer the final signing of the contracts. But Mr. Bach has not been in China for nothing, and the members of the syndicate are confident that matters have already gone too far for the Russian opposition to seriously affect them.

When ex-Senator Washburn and Mr. Cary left this city they went direct to Vancouver. There they took passage for China, sailing on December 3. On reaching Shanghai they were joined by Mr. Bach, who had been awaiting them. Mr. Bach had been at work for months, and had laid his plans so that there was no trouble in securing an audience for the representatives of the syndicate with the officials of the Chinese Government.

Mr. Bach's first task was to introduce ex-Senator Washburn and Mr. Cary to Sheng Tao Tai, Minister of Communications, who has authority delegated him by the Tsunliyanan, or Home Office, to negotiate with foreigners in regard to the construction of railroads and other improvements in the empire. From Sheng Tao Tai the matter will be turned over to six commissioners, who are to be named by Li Hung Chang and the Tsunliyanan, acting together. Li Hung Chang is the last person whose agreement to the contract is necessary. He has already expressed himself as being in favor of the grant, it is said, and as he is practically the entire power in all the negotiations, the members of the syndicate do not expect any trouble.

The contract which this Senatorial syndicate now regards as assured is for the building of a line of railroad from Hankau to some point within a few miles of Peking. The latter city is not a treaty port and consequently it is not permissible for a railroad to come directly to it. The Chinese laws are most rigorous on this point, and popular feeling is such that it would be impossible to override it. As a consequence the terminus of the railroad will be just outside of the city, at some point from which

WILD CABLE CARS CRASH TOGETHER.

In Collision, Heavily Laden, on Lexington Avenue.

Broken Cable Strand Hurls Car Against Car in Succession.

Women Scream; Men Leap to the Street from the Wrecked Vehicles.

Bystanders Look On in Horror as Wrecks Were Taken Many Injured, Four of Whom Had to Be Taken to City Hospitals.

POWER HOUSE NOTIFIED AT LAST.

Then the Wild Ride Ended, but from the Cars Were Taken Many Injured, Four of Whom Had to Be Taken to City Hospitals.

Another cable car accident on Lexington avenue was added last night to the long list. In the last two years there have been five or six, in some of which persons have been killed, and people are beginning to be afraid to ride on this important surface line.

This time a broken strand of the cable caused three heavily-laden cars to crash together, wrecking the cars and badly hurting several persons. The wonder is that scores of people were not killed outright.

Such might have been the case had not a telephone message to the power house at Ninety-eighth street caused Superintendent Shay to stop the cable, bringing the three cars to a standstill.

Injured.
GRETNER, PAULINE, No. 643 Columbus avenue, severely cut and bruised; fainted; was taken to her home.

LENNON, MARGARET, No. 133 West Twenty-sixth street, servant, single; left arm broken; taken to the Harlem Hospital.

LEVITT, LAURA, No. 165 East One Hundred and Second street, hysterical; doctors believe her to be internally injured; taken to the Presbyterian hospital.

MOONEY, ELLEN, No. 200 East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth street, single, dressmaker; thrown against the woodwork of the car she was in and badly cut over her left eye; taken to Harlem Hospital.

MULLIGAN, JAMES, gripman of car No. 202; leg badly hurt.

SMITH, ANNIE, No. 84 East One Hundred and Ninth street, severely cut on leg above the knee; taken to Presbyterian Hospital.

The excitement was great during the run up the avenue, for the cars were badly broken and unsafe, outside of other dangers in prospect. All the glass was broken, and many passengers received cuts and hurried home without giving their names.

First Car Starts.

The accident took place at 7:30 p. m. Car No. 291, James Mulligan, gripman, was northbound. At Seventy-ninth street the grip caught a broken strand and the car was thrown against the car behind it. The car was crowded with shop girls on their way home. Many of them jumped receiving bumps which caused them to limp.

Car No. 301 was at Eighty-first street as the runaway appeared, going at the full speed of the cable. James O'Gorman, gripman of No. 301, took firm hold of the cables, but he could not equal the speed of the car that was fast in the strand, and the cars came together with almost the force of a steam railroad collision. Women screamed and jumped for their lives. Glass flew from the windows, and bystanders expected to see many fatalities.

Two Off Together.

The shock of the collision did not stop the runaway cars. They dashed along at top speed, although the platforms were wrecked and the iron work supporting the roofs broken and twisted out of shape. The roofs were raised, too, and the headlights and other lamps were smashed, leaving the cars in darkness.

Still they ran on. Many cried out to send word to the power house, for there was the deadly peril of the steep hill at One Hundred and Second street, where so many had been hurt before.

At Eighty-seventh street the two runaways overtook car No. 308, William Thompson, gripman. Here the same exciting episode was repeated, and the cars came together with such force that the car window and jumped out, landing on her feet, at which brave act the crowd cheered.

The Work of Rescue.

Soon afterward the power was turned off, the wrecked cars came to a standstill and the work of rescue began. In every car passengers were found piled on the floor, their clothing in disorder and their faces and hands covered with blood and dirt.

Those most severely injured were taken to Kohler's drug store, at Lexington avenue and Ninety-sixth street. A hurry call to the Harlem and Presbyterian hospitals brought ambulances, and Dr. George Gorman, of No. 130 West Ninety-sixth street, was sent for. Plasters and poultices were adjusted with the greatest possible speed, and soon the ambulance doctors were there to assist in caring for the groaning women who had been cut and jammed in the cars.

Those worst hurt were rolled away to the hospitals. The policeman who was sent to the drug store got only the names of those who were most in need of expert care. None of the gripmen will be prosecuted, for there was nothing they could do to avert the accident.

Foreign Notes of Interest.

The new White Star Line steamer Delphin was launched at the Belfast yards.

Andrew Percy Bennett's appointment as British Consul at New York has been officially gazetted at London.

Lord William Beresford, who was injured by falling from his horse, is improving. He is no weaker, however.

Salvatore Russell, counsel for Edward J. Ivory, the alleged Irish-American dynamiter, is reticent in regard to the line of defense to be pursued in behalf of his client.

but emphatically denies the statement that he has advised Ivory to plead guilty.

SENATOR HALE'S BRIEF ON CUBA.

Spain's Friend Declares Recognition Depends Upon the Ability of the Mother Country to Conquer.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—What was practically a brief for the Administration was presented to-day by Senator Hale, under the title of a "Memorandum on the Method of Recognition of Foreign States by the Government of the United States from 1789 to 1897." Based upon the assumed fact that the recognition of the Spanish-American republics by the United States and England may be taken as typical, the conclusions reached are:

"(1.) Definitive independence cannot be held to be established and recognition is consequently not legitimate so long as a substantial struggle is being maintained by the formerly sovereign state for the recovery of its authority, and

"(2.) A mere pretension on the part of the formerly sovereign state, or a struggle so inadequate as to offer no reasonable ground for supposing that success may ultimately be obtained, is not enough to keep alive the rights of the state, and to prevent foreign countries from falling under an obligation to recognize as a state the community claiming to have become one."